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remain in port only a few days. They are, however, the lowest class of individuals in many cases.

Respectfully,  
 A. R. THOMAS,  
*Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*  
 The SURGEON-GENERAL,  
*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

GLASGOW, SCOTLAND, *September 12, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report regarding the plague in Glasgow: One new case has been admitted since my last report, and the case of pneumonia mentioned therein has also been certified as plague, so that there are now in hospital 15 cases. There have been no further deaths. The case of pneumonic plague bids fair to recover.

The new case reported on the 10th was removed from the infected area on the South Side, but had been ill for some time, so that a large number of new contacts will be the result. There is nothing in any way suspicious in the shipping. All vessels will load in Glasgow, but are requested to use funnels on their mooring lines. There will be a few Glasgow passengers this week and their baggage will be disinfected. The most dangerous elements, it seems to me, are the crew and cattlemen. I should like to prohibit the latter altogether, but it seems impossible. Cargo has caused a good deal of annoyance. There is a large amount of old rope and also a consignment of new linen cuttings that are held up. \* \* \*

Respectfully,  
 A. R. THOMAS,  
*Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*  
 The SURGEON-GENERAL,  
*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

*Sickness on the steamship Clan MacPherson at Glasgow.*

GLASGOW, SCOTLAND, *September 11, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to call attention to the inclosed clipping regarding the steamship *Clan MacPherson*, which arrived at Greenock on the 8th instant, and which had a number of Lascar sailors ill, who were removed to hospital.

I have to-day visited the medical officer of health for Greenock, and was kindly shown the cases. There were about 20 cases, and most of these had developed since leaving Antwerp September 5. On admission there was temperature varying from about normal to 103° F. in 1 case, diarrhea, a clean, moist tongue, and in many cases pains in the extremities, and especially the shoulders, and in a few cases œdema. Heart symptoms were not marked, and one or two having slight murmurs were not with the most marked œdema in the feet and ankles. There were some diminished reflexes. When seen by me to-day all were greatly improved, all temperatures were down, tongues clean, diarrhea better, œdema nearly gone except in 1 case. A few still complained of pains. There were no enlarged glands or enlarged spleens. The blood had not been examined for the malarial organism, but it is significant that all temperatures had fallen without the use of quinine. I would surgest as a possible diagnosis in this case beriberi.

Respectfully,  
 A. R. THOMAS,  
*Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*  
 The SURGEON-GENERAL,  
*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

[Inclosure.]

*Fever on a liner at Greenock.*

On the arrival of the *Clan MacPherson* at the Tail of the Bank on Saturday night, half past 10 o'clock, Captain Walker reported to the customs authorities that on the voyage across from Antwerp several of the crew had contracted illness. Intimation was at once sent to the medical officer of health and to the sanitary authorities, and Drs. Wallace and Marshall, with Mr. Devine, sanitary inspector, went on board and examined the vessel and the men. It was found that 19 of the crew were affected with sickness, and, curiously enough, all of these were Lascars. Having in mind the fact that bubonic plague had recently broken out in the Clyde district, it was not deemed advisable that any removal of the men ashore should be made, at least until Sunday, when a thorough examination of the men and their symptoms would be made. Accordingly, the doctors ordered the vessel into quarantine, and yesterday morning they returned, when, after a thorough examination of the men, it was found beyond doubt to be malarial fever they suffered from. Arrangements were made for having the men taken ashore to the Greenock Infirmary, to which they were taken in the ambulance wagon. Two patients were taken at a time, and the wagon was engaged for about four hours going to and from the hospital. Talk of the bubonic plague being so general, it was not a difficult matter for the news of the fever outbreak to spread throughout the town, and on every hand were rumors that it was a case of bubonic plague. In spite of these rumors, when the patients were brought ashore in a tug hundreds of people gathered on Princes pier crowded round them. Two rooms were set aside in the infirmary for the men. Dr. Wallace says that the cases are not particularly serious ones, and with pure air and proper treatment he thinks all the men will come round.

The *Clan MacPherson* was some time ago on transport service, and on the Government's charter being at an end she had a voyage to Madras. Here it would seem that a new crew was engaged, and as there was little time to spare a number of the Lascars engaged were not supplied with many changes of clothing. As the malarial is a sort of low fever, it is possible that it may have broken out through the men becoming wet and being exposed to the cold. The *Clan MacPherson* left Madras on July 17, after taking on a general cargo and water. On the following day one of the Lascars, it is said, complained of sickness, and on the 25th, when the vessel was between Colombo and Aden, he died of malarial fever. The vessel called at Colombo on the 21st, but there was no communication with the shore. On the 22d she left, and Aden was reached on August 3. Water was taken on board at Aden. At Suez, where she was on August 10, some cargo was discharged. The sanitary officials at Suez examined the vessel and granted a clean bill of health. Water was taken at Port Said on August 11. Part of the cargo was discharged, but none of the crew were ashore. She touched at Malta on the 16th, but left the same day, after taking water on board. None of the men were on shore. On the 28th she arrived at London, where a clean bill of health was given. Her cargo was mostly all discharged there, and after taking on cargo for Glasgow and a supply of water she left Tilbury Dock on July 31 for Antwerp. Next day she arrived there. On September 4, 4 of the Lascars complained of sickness. They were seen by a doctor, who ordered them to take a dose of castor oil. Antwerp was left on the 5th, and it was on her voyage to the Clyde that the outbreak assumed such serious proportions. It may be added that all the officers and engineers, who are British, are unaffected by sickness, and that it is only among the Lascars that the outbreak has taken place.

*Vessels from Glasgow bound for American ports.*

[Telegrams.]

GLASGOW, September 21, 1900.

Sailed from Glasgow 20th, *Ethiopia*, New York.

THOMAS.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,  
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

GLASGOW, September 25, 1900.

Sailed from Glasgow 22d, *Pydna*, Savannah; *Basuta*, Bermuda for orders; *Laconia* and *Sarmatian*, Montreal; 24th, *Juneta*, from Greenock, Philadelphia.

THOMAS.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,  
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.